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out of all proportion to their small numbers. We can say, too, that in no period of their history have they given more striking proof of their qualities, such as courage, patience, extraordinary sense of law, indomitable patriotism, and capabilities of many kinds, than they have by their achievements since 1849, when Görgei, who is still alive to-day, capitulated to overwhelming force at Villagos, and the independent existence of Hungary seemed to have come to an end forever.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

*Egypt in the Neolithic and Archaic Periods.* By E. A. Wallis Budge, M.A., Litt.D., D.Lit., keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian antiquities in the British Museum. (New York, Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, American Branch, 1902, pp. xxiv, 222.) This is the first volume of the *History of Egypt* in the series entitled *Books on Egypt and Chaldea*. In the first chapter, which embraces almost half the book, the author gives an interesting account of excavations and investigations made during the past ten years by Petrie, de Morgan, Amélineau, and others, and discusses the results of the labors of these scholars. He regards it as "certain that many of the most important elements of Egyptian culture were brought into Egypt by a people who were not remotely connected with the Babylonians." It would seem that this people, having crossed into Africa (probably from southern Arabia, by way of the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb), conquered and overran Egypt, and that the historical Egyptians are the descendants of the mingled conquerors and conquered.

Among the subjects discussed in this first chapter are the following: Physical Characteristics of the Predynastic Egyptians; Agriculture; Domestic Animals; the Predynastic Grave; Religion; Belief in a Future Life in the Predynastic Period. Chapter II. is devoted to an interesting discussion of Egyptian chronology. Chapter III. deals with the Legendary Period and with several predynastic kings. Chapter IV. treats of the kings of the first three dynasties. The book is well printed on excellent paper, has a map and some forty-four illustrations, and it may be warmly recommended to any one wishing to know the views of an eminent scholar in regard to the important period with which it deals.

J. R. JEWETT.

*Die Religion Babyloniens und Assyriens.* Von Morris Jastrow, Jr. (Giessen, J. Ricker, 1902, Erste Lieferung, pp. v, 80.) A German translation of Professor Jastrow's standard work having been called for, the author has made use of this opportunity to revise and enlarge the original edition (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1898). To judge from this first of the ten projected parts the work will be considerably expanded. Naturally, as the author observes in his preface, some portions of the whole work demand enlargement to a greater degree than others. The first main division owes its expansion in large part to the necessity for dealing more fully with the themes of Chapter I., "Sources and Methods of Study," and Chapter II., "Land and People." The former topic is

now more broadly and freely handled, for example in the statement of the present aspect of the Sumerian question (pp. 18-23), and the latter has all the advantage of the knowledge gained from the recent researches of the Pennsylvania expedition at Nippur, the German explorations on the site of Babylon, and the continued excavations of De Sarzec at Tello. For the book as a whole, this much is already clear: as compared with the English edition, it will gain in popular adaptation while losing nothing in scientific strictness and accuracy. Especially useful will be the promised comparison at the end of the work between the Babylonian and the other ancient religions.

All who care for the history of religion must wish the gifted author success in the completion of his work in its new and expanded form.

J. F. McCURDY.

*Medieval Europe from 395 to 1270.* By Charles Bémont and Gabriel Monod. Translated by Mary Sloan, with notes and revisions by George Burton Adams. (New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1902, pp. vii, 556.) Some American teachers of medieval history have often wished that this French text were available for general use in their classes; it was prepared by real scholars, and seemed to have, besides accuracy, a certain combination of clearness with brevity and of definiteness with generalization that is not always found in such a book. It is a pleasure to have it at last done into English, and by competent hands. Miss Sloan has usually given the exact meaning of the original, though sometimes not its life. Professor Adams has assisted in various ways in adapting the book to our conditions, notably by modifying the references. There are a good many misprints, owing no doubt to the haste that was necessary in order to meet the demand of this year; but they can readily be removed in another edition.

E. W. D.

Students of Anglo-Norman history will find little to interest them in the *Histoire de l'Abbaye du Bec* by M. le Chanoine Porée, the first volume of which appeared in 1901. (Évreux, Charles Hérissé, pp. xii, 664.) The story of the abbey is told in great detail, often indeed in too great detail; especially could much have been spared on the general monastic and religious history of the times, already well told elsewhere. In the treatment of its subject proper the book adds little to our knowledge, and is to be noticed merely because it gives an account from the Norman side of much that relates to England, of Lanfranc and Anselm, and the abbey school; of the English priories of the house; and of the movements on the continent of the Norman kings, but these only in so far as they affected the abbey. The author's interest throughout is wholly ecclesiastical, and he turns aside to discuss independently none of the problems of Norman history. The first volume brings the history down to near the close of the thirteenth century.

G. B. A.

Of the many articles of genealogical, antiquarian, and heraldic interest in Volume XVIII. of *The Genealogist*, new series (London, George Bell and Sons, 1902, pp. iv, 328, 176), only two or three can be mentioned here. Mr. J. H. Round, whose name appears as a frequent contributor, opens with a paper on "The Origin of the Stewarts and their Chesney Connexion," in which he traces the ancestry of the royal house a generation further back than he was able to do in his recently published *Studies in Peerage and Family History*. Mr. A. S. Scott-Gatty suggests another ingenious and learned theory on the parentage and identity of King Arthur, but, after Sir James H. Ramsay's convincing summary of the question (*Foundations of England*, I. 124-126), it would seem difficult any longer to identify the legendary Arthur with the victor at the Mons Badonicus. In Major-General George Wrottesley's detailed history of the Wrottesley family of Wrottesley, Staffordshire, there is, among other features of interest, an inventory of the effects in the house and stables of Sir Hugh, taken at his death in 1633, which furnishes a concrete picture of the "mode of life and accommodations in a gentleman's country house in the reign of Charles I." Such family histories, of which those of the Pastons and Verneys are the best-known examples, are invaluable sources of information on the social conditions of England's past. The illustrations to the volume are finely executed and interesting; the frontispiece is a facsimile of a grant of arms made by the Emperor Sigismund to the family of Cerjat of Mondon in Switzerland, October 9, 1415.

A. L. C.

The *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the year 1901* appears in two volumes, the first containing miscellaneous articles, the second the essay on "Georgia and State Rights," for which the Winsor prize was awarded, and also the report of the Public Archives Commission. The first volume is not so bulky as usual; but it is one of decided value. There is no need of enumerating the articles, and any comments may be superfluous. Possibly special attention should be called to Professor Williston Walker's paper on "The Sandemanians of New England" as an exceedingly interesting contribution to the social and religious history of later colonial times; and to Professor Ephraim Emerton's "The Chronology of the Erasmus Letters," an excellent example of the critical method of handling and classifying material. Much valuable information is contained in Professor A. Lawrence Lowell's "The Influence of Party upon Legislation," portions of which have interest for the historian, and all of which will be of value to the historian of the future, who will be gifted indeed if he can understand the permutations of modern politics. Three important papers read only by title at the meeting are here published: "Committees of Correspondence of the American Revolution," by Edward D. Collins; "Jay's Treaty and the Slavery Interests of the United States," by Frederic Austin Ogg; and "The Legislative History of Naturalization in the

United States, 1776-1795," by F. G. Franklin. The subheadings of Dr. Collins's paper indicate quite clearly his main contentions as well as his method of treatment: that Massachusetts discovered a method of colonial self-government; Virginia supplied a connecting link; New Jersey perfected a type of complete revolutionary government, for it was in this colony that the county committee of correspondence reached its most perfect form, and through the county committee came the thorough organization of the state; Massachusetts showed how to make a local grievance a general cause; in New York, a community in reality but slightly affected by rebellious sentiment, there came a most revolutionary development; revolutionary activities forced the disintegration of the committees.

Other papers were referred to in the report of the Washington meeting published in the REVIEW a year ago. Dr. Phillips's paper on "Georgia and State Rights" will be reviewed in a subsequent number.

*The Court and Reign of Francis the First.* By Julia Pardoe. With a preface by Adolph Cohn. (New York, James Pott and Co., 1901, three vols., pp. xiv, 313, 364, 366.) *The Life of Marie de Medicis, Queen of France.* By Julia Pardoe. (New York, James Pott and Co., 1902, three vols., pp. 483, 431, 451.) The appearance of a new and sumptuous edition of Miss Pardoe's works published in the 50's is of interest because it reminds one of how great an amount of research has been expended in the last half-century upon the history of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of the stores of new material which have been brought to light. When Miss Pardoe wrote *The Court and Reign of Francis I.*, the portly volumes of *State Papers* of the reign of Henry VIII., edited by Dr. Brewer (1862-); the Spanish State Papers of Bergenroth and Dr. Gayangos (1868-); and the valuable materials in the Venetian archives (1863-), edited by Horatio Brown, were all unpublished. *Les Négociations Diplomatiques de la France avec Toscane* (1859), too, were beyond her consultation, and the great *Catalogue des Actes de François Premier* (1887-), still unfinished, was nearly forty years in the future in 1850. Similarly in the case of *The Life of Marie de Medicis*, a vast amount of official papers, such as Avenel's *Lettres, Instructions Diplomatiques et Papiers d'État du Cardinal Richelieu* (eight vols., 1853-77) was beyond at least easy consultation. As for authorities which Miss Pardoe dreamt not of, one may mention the writings of the late De Maulde la Claviere, of Paulin Paris, of Baumgarten, of Phillipsohn, of Hanotaux.

The author wrote when the brilliancy of Macaulay and Lamartine tinged historical writing. She herself was gifted with a facile pen and transferred to her own pages something of the sprightliness she acquired from the reading of the memoirs and vivid chronicles of the age. But as solid history verified by the witness of official documents and not dependent upon the indirect and often inexact information of chroniclers and courtiers, the limitation of her writings are manifest.

The reviewer of *Marie de Medicis* in the *Athenæum* (June 12, 1852) may have been unduly prejudiced when he wrote, "We object to literary millinery"; and added: "A compilation in English of French memoirs reads insipidly." The present reviewer, however, is inclined to agree with him, and certainly disagrees with the statement of Mr. Adolph Cohn, who has written an introduction, that "Miss Pardoe's book is thus far the most elaborate history of Francis I. in existence."

J. W. T.

*Notre-Dame de Sainte-Foy. Histoire civile et religieuse d'après les sources.* Par L'Abbé H. A. Scott. Tome I. 1541-1670. (Quebec, J. A. K. Laflamme, 1902, pp. ix, 620.) Sir J. Lemoine in a paper read before the Royal Society of Canada in 1897 enumerated thirty-four parish histories published in the province of Quebec. Since that date an increasing interest in local history has developed and an effort, originating among the graduates of Laval University, is being made to extend it to every parish in the province. Quebec is singularly fortunate in having preserved a consecutive record in its parish registers, which extend back to the days of the first settlement. It was from these that L'Abbé Tanguay was enabled to compile his massive *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes*. In addition to these the regular houses have either as landowners or as depositories preserved large numbers of papers, so that the local historian has a mass of official material ready to his hand. The Abbé Scott has just added to the series by the publication of the first volume of the history of the parish of Sainte-Foy, situated in the well-known *seigneurie* of Sillery, four miles west of Quebec city, and granted to the Jesuits in 1640. Originally extending along the river St. Lawrence from the limits of the city to Cape Rouge, it has been curtailed by the creation of two new parishes, Saint Columb de Sillery in 1856 and Cape Rouge in 1862. With the exception of three short chapters devoted to the visit of Cartier and Roberval, 1541-1543, the greater part of the first volume is devoted to an account of the famous Sillery mission to the Algonquins, carried on amid much discouragement and suffering by the Jesuit fathers. The author has gleaned most of his material from the *Jesuit Relations*, *Journal*, and other original authorities, and has supplemented it by printing as an appendix twenty-three original papers, either documents relating to land or baptismal registers. Naturally his standpoint is that of the Jesuit fathers, and intense admiration is expressed for their devotion and perseverance. One interesting feature is a hitherto unpublished portrait of "Le Commandeur de Sillery," preserved in the Seminary of Troyes in Champagne. Of the five maps given in the volume, three have hitherto been unpublished. On the whole it is an excellent piece of work, worthy of "Une Paroisse Historique de la Nouvelle-France."

JAMES BAIN.

The New Amsterdam Book Company has published in two attractive volumes Cadwallader Colden's *The History of the Five Indian Nations* (New York, 1902, pp. lvi, 264; iii, 387). A short introduction gives

little information that the reader cares about and rigorously excludes what he would like to know ; there is no indication, for example, of what edition is taken as the basis of the text. One would think that the editor, even if he saved himself the trouble of annotation, could have easily gleaned enough information from Dr. Shea's edition to let the reader know something of the history of the volume that is here reprinted ; for the original Colden has passed through various vicissitudes. Although no information is given us, we judge that the text of the volume before us is that of the English edition of 1775, which for obvious reasons is commonly considered decidedly inferior to the one of 1727.

*New Amsterdam and Its People.* By J. H. Innes. (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1902, pp. xiv, 365.) Of making many local histories there is apparently no end. The field of the present one is quite accurately indicated by its subtitle "Studies, Social and Topographical, of the Town under Dutch and Early English Rule." The author has made a selection of families and sites which figure in the records of his chosen period, and has produced not a continuous narrative but a fairly interesting group of studies. The houses of Dominie Bogardus and Van Cortlandt, the affairs of Melyn and Van Couwenhoven, and the incidents associated with the Bark Mill, the "Ditch," and Schreyers Hoek all receive careful attention.

In pleasant contrast with certain books of the kind, the work before us bears traces of wide reading and has the hall-mark of scholarship. The writer's familiarity with contemporary European conditions is manifest, though the descriptions of such matters as scenes in the Low Countries and events in the Thirty Years' War are unnecessarily long. The illustrations and maps are well chosen, and there are an index and two appendixes. Somewhat too specialized for the general reader, the book can be commended as a scholarly and graphic sketch of life in old Manhattan.

EDMUND K. ALDEN.

In the preparation of his recent volumes on the history of currency and banking in colonial Massachusetts Mr. Andrew McFarland Davis examined the important rare pamphlets on the subject and became familiar with their contents. Eighteen of these he has gathered together and reprinted in *Tracts relating to the Currency of the Massachusetts Bay, 1682-1720* (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, and Co., 1902, pp. x, 394). The editing seems to have been done with scholarly care, and the papers are accompanied by satisfactory bibliographical notes. The material in this form will be of use to the student of our financial history, for, as Mr. Davis well says, it is just as important to understand economic heresies as economic truths and one cannot appreciate the force of public opinion unless he adopts the current standards on which the opinion is based.

*Ohio and her Western Reserve*, with a Story of Three States leading to the latter, from Connecticut, by way of Wyoming, its Indian Wars and Massacre. By Alfred Mathews. [The Expansion of the Republic

Series.] (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1902, pp. xxiii, 330.) Mr. Mathews writes in vigorous style an interesting popular account of two series of historical events. In the first seven chapters the successive Connecticut expansion movements into Wyoming and the Western Reserve are described, after an introduction analyzing the nature of Connecticut as a community and its influence as a moral force in the nation. The last five chapters deal with the composite origin of Ohio and show how, under the influence of the Ordinance of 1787, it produced the peculiar features of the first state constitution and led to the subsequent political prominence of Ohio in the Union. Both parts of the book contain chapters giving lists of important persons born in Ohio and the Reserve. The material is not original nor does the treatment in most respects fall outside conventional lines, but the enthusiasm of the author and his complete sympathy with the Connecticut and other pioneers give the book a real value. As an essay on the results of social and religious training in causing and affecting the settlement of new communities it is of unusual interest. But it is to be regretted that the author's enthusiasm was not placed under some restraint, for the merits of the work are seriously obscured by the tone of unremitting and extravagant eulogy which pervades it. After the first two chapters the adjectives "huge," "colossal," "enormous," "sublime," "heroic," "unparalleled," "prodigious," lose their significance through repetition, and the whole perspective is felt to be distorted. While no important error of fact has been noted—except the statement that "the mantle of the dying John Quincy Adams" fell upon the shoulders of Giddings "in 1840"—there is not a chapter which does not contain numerous claims for the unqualified superiority of Connecticut and Ohio in respects which will be challenged by the historians of almost every other state in the Union.

T. C. S.

*A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year.* By Edwin Emerson, Jr. (New York, P. F. Collier and Son, 1902, 3 vols., pp. 605; 606-1252; 1253-1924.) These volumes contain a summary of the history of the last century, arranged in the form of annals, year by year. The first volume is filled with the story of the Napoleonic wars and carries the narration to 1815. The second volume unrolls the annals of the world from 1816 to 1857. The tale of the forty-three remaining years of the century is therefore left to the third volume, which concludes, for 1900, with the visit of Paderewski to America, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the centennial of the city of Washington, and a Latin ode by Leo XIII. At the beginning of the first volume, between the author's preface and the body of his work, is inserted a translation of Gervinus's introduction to the history of the nineteenth century, which first appeared in 1853. This once famous pamphlet seems to have secured this honor from Mr. Emerson on account of its eulogy of the democratic principle as exemplified particularly in the career of the English race in America.



Mr. Emerson's narrative has the merit of clearness. It is always intelligible and easy to read, despite the lack of continuity and perspective which its chronological plan entails. Passages occur which are models of terse, straightforward, forcible, sprightly description, but at the end of them the reader falls upon pages heaped with the heterogeneous events of a decade—a sort of terminal moraine of unrelated facts. If there is any one who wants to read the annals of one hundred years in their consecutive order, he may find these volumes adapted to his desire. Those who want a convenient work of reference concerning the events of the last century will, however, find here nothing but vanity and vexation of spirit, for its one index is only a mockery and a sham. Excellence of narrative cannot excuse this fatal defect. It is marvelous that the author should have been willing to spend the time and thought necessary to construct such a labyrinth of incidents and allusions, and should then have failed to prepare the clue which alone would render his work useful to the student. This criticism is the more inevitable because the author's view has so wide a range that quotations from the poets, accounts of battles, and discussions of the fine arts jostle one another. That page is not an unusual one (Vol. II., p. 635) which contains a reference to the Arctic voyages of Ross and Franklin, to Mrs. Shelley's *Frankenstein* and Keats's *Endymion*, to the first introduction of infant-schools, steam-heating, gas-lighting, macadamized roads, and the velocipede, and finally to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. Only two items in this heap appear in the index, and one of those is entered under the wrong word. The title-page calls attention to the fact that the work contains forty-eight pictures and two maps, a ratio in illustration which may indicate that the books were originally intended for diversion rather than for study. It is clear that the student who confines himself to English in his collection of handbooks of nineteenth century history must for the present continue to make use of such works as Hazell's *Annual Cyclopaedia* and Mueller's *Political History*.

C. H. L.

Of James Q. Howard's *History of the Louisiana Purchase* (Chicago, Callaghan and Co., 1902, pp. 170), it is sufficient to say that, while it may prove informing to the general reader who wishes to learn at a glance, or literally in an evening, what great names and achievements, political principles, and diplomatic victories are connoted by the Louisiana Purchase, it is not a book which will be of any particular service to students and teachers of history. It is comprehensive but it is brief. In 119 pages the author sketches the history of the region on the right bank of the Mississippi from De Narvaez and De Soto to Livingston and Napoleon, from its exploration to its acquisition by the United States. Sixteen pages are devoted to the "Louisiana Purchase States" from 1803 to 1900, barely a page each to twelve titles; and twenty pages are taken up by a supplementary chapter on the "Creators and Preservers of the Republic," including Franklin, Marshall, Jackson, Webster, Lincoln,

and Grant, for without their efforts there would not have been any United States to enjoy the results of the purchase. The author has had the advantage of no new material in the preparation of his book, but has followed the usual sources, while his indebtedness to the authors of standard works, or at least his inability to avoid paralleling one or another of them, is time and again apparent.

F. W. M.

*Dispatches and Letters relating to the Blockade of Brest, 1803-1805.* Edited by John Leyland. Vol. II. (London, Navy Records Society, 1902, pp. liv, 390.) In scope and sources this volume is similar to the first. Both draw upon English and French public records, the private papers of Admiral Cornwallis, who commanded before Brest, and occasionally upon the *Correspondance de Napoléon I<sup>er</sup>*, to illustrate the entire ocean blockade on the French and Spanish coasts. In the principle of selection the volumes differ, the first elucidating the system of blockade, the second its general bearings.

The present volume opens with a project in June, 1804, by Captain Puget (a sometime lieutenant under Vancouver, whose name appears in Puget Sound) to destroy the French fleet at Brest by fire-ships. The bold but accurately laid plan fell through, partly by opposition in the admiralty. In the succeeding pages Anglo-Spanish friction figures prominently. It centered in Ferrol, where Cochrane was blockading a French and Dutch squadron, and culminated in the seizure by the British, in anticipation of pending hostilities, of the Spanish treasure-ships from America.

For the rest the volume deals chiefly with Napoleon's projected concentration of his fleets in the West Indies; the escape from Rochefort, in January, 1805, of Missiessy, whose direction was long a mystery to the British captains; the sailing of Villeneuve from Toulon; and Ganteaume's detention at Brest, partly by Napoleon's prohibition of an engagement with its blockaders. On these and kindred topics welcome information is given. Upon Cornwallis's division of his forces by dispatching twenty of his ships to meet Villeneuve on his return from America, at Ferrol, Mr. Leyland ventures no distinct verdict. Napoleon termed it an *insigne bêtise*. This censure need not discredit the opinion that these volumes prove beyond doubt Cornwallis's courage and strategic ability in general. Napoleon in fact once applied to Nelson a stricture incomparably stronger. Mr. Leyland may be congratulated on the completion of this work, which is a credit to its editor.

H. M. BOWMAN.

The coming centennial anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition has called out more than one new edition of the *History of the Expedition*. Mr. James K. Hosmer has edited the one before us (Chicago, McClurg, 1902, two vols., pp. lvi, 500; xiii, 586). The editor has prepared a short appreciative introduction but has not thought fit to burden the pages with heavily-weighted foot-notes. For the general reader, if he

has no great regard for accurate following of the original journal nor yearning for minute information as to scientific details such as is to be found in the edition of Dr. Elliott Coues, 1893, these volumes should prove entirely satisfactory. The pages are not fringed with distracting foot-notes nor laden with editorial comment. They contain in most attractive form a reprint of the Biddle edition of 1814. It may not be commonly known, however, that Biddle with the dexterous facility characteristic of the editor of three generations ago took pleasant liberties with his text, and that the real journal is soon to be reprinted without variation.

*L'Impératrice Marie-Louise* (Paris, Ollendorff, 1902, pp. xi, 628), already in the sixth edition, forms the tenth volume in M. Frédéric Masson's minute and scholarly series of studies of the personal side of Napoleon Bonaparte's life, character, and surroundings. Of the various monographs in this series, those on the Emperor's youth and his intellectual and formative period are already completed; those on his family, his court, and his generals are as yet unfinished. Owing to the character of his plan, M. Masson is concerned with Marie-Louise only as she affected Napoleon. Hence he devotes the bulk of a stout volume of six hundred pages to the six years during which she was empress. Although an enthusiastic Bonapartist, he handles his problem in a broad-minded and discriminating fashion. Seeking neither to excuse nor to condemn, he aims to describe Marie-Louise, in the light of original documents, as she appeared to her contemporaries. He attributes the erroneous judgments concerning her to the failure to take account of three facts: that she was a German by race, having no intimate or tender relations with the people among whom she was condemned to live in exile; that she was an arch-duchess by birth, and carried to France an "historic atavism"; and that she had been educated in an imperial court bitterly hostile to Napoleon and his subjects. In spite of the fact that M. Masson has been handicapped because of the disappearance of most of the correspondence between the Emperor and the Empress during the years from 1812 to 1814, his presentation is adequate and convincing. The life and surroundings of the Empress are described in minute detail, but with a sense of discrimination and seriousness of purpose rising above the gossipy chronicle; in this respect, the picture of the Viennese court in the early years of the last century, and the masterly treatment of the motives and influences leading to Marie-Louise's desertion of Napoleon are particularly noteworthy. It is to be regretted that the author has not seen fit to indicate his sources. But in an introduction, which, it should be said in passing, contains many admirable suggestions on the method of treating a subject of this nature, he frankly states his reasons for withholding his evidence. They are in substance: that foot-notes break the continuity of the narrative; that unless given for every statement, which is practically impossible, they might as well be omitted altogether; and finally, that he does not care to be plagiarized or to be anticipated in the

part of the field still unworked. Whether his explanations are satisfactory or not, perhaps M. Masson's position as a recognized authority in his subject will excuse him from neglecting the customary check against erroneous statement or unfounded assertion.

A. L. C.

*La Principessa Belgiojoso, i suoi Amici e Eemici — il suo Tempo. Da Memorie mondane inedite o rare e da Archivi segreti di Stato.* Per Raffaello Barbiera. (Milan, Fratelli Treves, 1902, pp. 436.) Principessa Cristina Belgiojoso is one of the most original of the many noble Italians whose collective activity roused the dormant patriotism, hopes, and courage of the Italian peoples and, soliciting the sympathies of Europe, finished by creating Italian unity. Born in 1808 of the old and distinguished Lombard family, Trivulzio, endowed with delicate beauty, a keen intellect, an indomitable spirit, and a fine independence which led her to disregard many of the conventionalities of society, la Belgiojoso embodied much that was noblest in the "Risorgimento," while the story of her adventurous life opens before the reader epic scenes of exalted patriotism and of heroic abnegation. In Paris under Louis Philippe her salon was among the most brilliant; in Lombardy her abilities and patriotism were so feared by Austria that she was tried for high treason and her rich property was twice confiscated; but in united Italy her name has passed almost into oblivion, from which the present volume may be said to have rescued it.

Barbiera is a fascinating writer, whose facile pen in the present work reproduces with remarkable realism the dramatic scenes of which la Belgiojoso's life is full, and in a series of sketches drawn after diligent study he gives a clear and just conception of her character and career. The volume is not an exhaustive biography, nor has the writer succeeded in solving all the problems connected with the life of the Princess. His method may perhaps be criticized as giving too great prominence to some of the celebrated characters with whom she came in contact and by whom, especially in Paris, she was surrounded — Thiers, de Musset, George Sand, Mamiani, Tommaseo, Massari, Gioberti, Cavour. It cannot be said, however, that the central figure is ever obscured, but rather that the clever and generally faithful portraits of her satellites, her fellow-workers, her enemies, all accentuate the reader's interest in la Belgiojoso herself and heighten his appreciation of her radiating influence. In the preparation of his work Barbiera has made extensive researches among both edited and inedited sources, the results of which are of the first importance to the historian. His studies in the royal archives of Milan have revealed pertinent facts relative to the police system and political persecutions of Austria in Lombardy during the early days of young Italy; his studies of obscure published sources have enabled him to give a touching picture of the life of the Italian political exiles in Paris, with its companion picture of the brilliantly intellectual and patriotic salon of the Italian Princess; while other studies of inedited documents and correspondence lend origi-

nality to his chapters upon the part played by la Belgiojoso in the revolutions of 1848-1849, upon her theatrical entry into Milan at the head of two hundred volunteers equipped at her own expense, and upon her weeks of tireless devotion to the wounded and dying in the hospitals of Rome, termed by Barbiera "the apex of her greatness." Her various writings and the fruits of her journalistic energy are examined with relative fulness. Altogether the volume is a good piece of work, worthy of Barbiera's reputation as a writer of readable biography and history, and takes its place with his *Il Salotto della Contessa Maffei* as the best of his publications.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

The publication of a new edition of Angelo Brofferio's *I miei Tempi; Memorie* in ten to twelve volumes has been undertaken by the editors, Renzo Streglio e C., of Turin, it being the first part of a larger collection intended to comprise the writer's principal literary and political works. From the two volumes which have already been issued it appears that the *Memorie* are not being critically reëdited and that, excepting a brief preface and a possible, but as yet unannounced, subject-index, the new edition will contain nothing which is not to be found in the original edition, of which Series I., published in twenty volumes in Turin, 1857-1861, has been long out of print and is very scarce. These *Memorie* have been widely quoted by historians and are recognized as a primary source, indispensable to students of the social and political conditions of Italy during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century. Brofferio, lawyer, poet, dramatist, and journalist, was an honest and fiery leader of the opposition in the Piedmontese Parliament from the date of its creation in 1848, and parts of the later volumes of Series I. deal at special length with the political questions current during the years 1859-1860, some chapters having been published also separately as polemical pamphlets directed against the policy and government of Cavour.

The work, owing to its unchronological and confused arrangement, presents great difficulties to the student who would consult it in research, and it is to be hoped that the new edition will be provided with a full subject-index, unfortunately wanting in the original edition. The publishers have not stated as yet whether they intend to include the three volumes of Series II. of the *Memorie*, published in Milan 1863-1864, and still in print. Though a continuation of Series I., this is quite a distinct publication, and is little known.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

Of exceptional literary, historic, and educational interest is the new volume of miscellanies published by the eminent Italian critic and littérateur, Alessandro d'Ancona, under the title *Ricordi ed Affetti. In memoria d'illustri Italiani, Ricordi di Maestri, Amici e Discepoli, Ricordi di Storia contemporanea (con saggi di musica popolare), Ricordi autobiografici ed Affetti domestici*. (Milan, Treves, 1902.) It is made up entirely of

writings previously printed either in journals and reviews or in commemorative publications. Of most general interest are sketches of Giusti, Leopardi, Vittorio Emanuele II., Cesare De Langier, d'Yala, and Eurico Mayer, autobiographical reminiscences of the writer's youth, and studies upon Italian popular poetry and music in the nineteenth century, and upon the evolution in "Risorgimento" history of the political ideals, unity and confederation.

HARRY NELSON GAY.

*The Founder of Mormonism.* A psychological study of Joseph Smith, Jr. By I. Woodbridge Riley, with an introductory preface by Professor George Trumbull Ladd. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1902, pp. xx, 446.) This book is a valuable addition to the literature of Mormonism. It is an exhaustive study of the personality and the history of its founder. As its title implies, it is distinctly a psychological study, but in making this the author has traced the family history for generations preceding that of Smith and has considered each detail of his life and work. As a result we have an able argument in favor of Smith as the genuine author of the *Book of Mormon* and the leading power in Mormonism.

It is an interesting and forceful argument against the theories that charge Smith with forgery, claiming that his ignorance made his authorship of the book impossible. Mr. Riley does not deny Smith's ignorance, but claims that the abnormal activities of his mind give psychological proof of the possibility of such authorship. His neuropathic antecedents, his peculiar mentality, the unnatural religious environment of his early life, are all made accountable for the abnormal personality which was shown as "prophet, seer, revelator, faith-healer, exorcist and occultist."

The book is not only of peculiar value to the students of psychology, but it is written with a freshness and a clearness that appeal to the average reader. The story of Smith's early life and environment is perhaps the strongest part of the book. In a full appendix are given the contents of the *Book of Mormon* and an account of the Spaulding-Rigdon theory of this book, also a complete bibliography of over two hundred works.

WILLIAM F. SLOCUM.

*The Government of Maine.* By William MacDonald, LL.D. [Handbooks of American Government.] (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1902, pp. ix, 263.) The plan for a series of books upon the governments of the different states of the Union is an excellent one. State government has been too little considered in arranging courses of study for the schools. *The Government of Maine*, by Professor MacDonald, is one of three books which have already appeared in this series, and is in every way commendable. For the writing of this volume the author was well prepared while occupying the chair of history at Bowdoin College.

His book contains ten chapters and four appendixes. The first two chapters deal with the physical geography and historical outline of Maine

from the time of the earliest explorations and settlement up to the present. The remaining eight chapters are devoted to the analysis of the constitution, and an exposition of the central and local government. Of especial interest is Appendix B, which contains excerpts from selected historical documents, the early charters referring to Maine while a part of Massachusetts, the articles of separation, and the acts admitting Maine into the Union, together with the full text of the constitution. For convenient reference to the general reader nothing better could be arranged than Appendix C, which gives the state government in outline. This appendix may also serve students as a tabulated form for review of the whole book.

Particularly interesting is Professor MacDonald's treatment of local government. The people of the state ought to know minutely the workings of county and town organization and of the party machinery employed, while the student of politics everywhere needs just such an exposition of the peculiarities of each of the New England states in order to compare and contrast the very different systems of the western and southern portions of our country.

GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS.